The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XIV--Whole No. 783. *OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.* New Series--Vol. 1, No. 48.

By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1862. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1862.

The Battle-Field of Bull Run.

The Scene of Conflict Described by an Eye-Witness--Interviews with Rebel Troops--The Flag of Truce for the Wounded--Exciting Incidents.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1862.

I send the following narrative of adventures in both Union and Rebel armies, during a visit to the battle-field as a volunteer conveying supplies and rendering assistance to the wounded of Saturday last.

Pope's flaring dispatch had caused the authorities to take the clerks of the departments (who had been going through the manual of light infantry, with a view to assisting in the defence of the city, all day), and organize them as a corps to go upon the battle-field and assist the wounded. Many other gentlemen offered their co-operation and were at once accepted. At this time it was universally believed that we not only held the battle-field, but were pursuing the enemy—now baffled and overthrown, into the mountains. Under this impression, about two hundred four-wheeled ambulances of a new pattern, started for the scene of action. In these rode the volunteers, with the exception of one or two, who afterward started with a train of hacks pressed into the Government service by the Provost Guard. For many reasons this expedition was a total failure. Some of the hacks had been in service all day. The horses of these were too tired to perform a journey of 50 miles without oats or forage; others were such feeble old vehicles that it was evident they must break down on the miserable roads of this section, cut up as they are by the armies which have each in turn occupied the ground. In one of the best some good Samaritans had placed a quantity of liquor for the use of the sick. A volunteer civilian was appointed to look after it, and the procession started about half-past nine for the battle-ground, under the command of a lieutenant of the Provost Guard, and escorted by some cavalry. They rattled along, amid shouts and imprecations and the drunken cries of the drivers, some of whom had found means to secure private bottles of whiskey. The Avenue and streets of Georgetown were lined with the inhabitants, who looked with some curiosity at this queer midnight cavalcade. The direction taken was over the Aqueduct Bridge and along the dirt road to Fall's Church. This part of the journey was not accomplished without numerous halts and accidents. It was impossible to keep the hacks in line with so slim an escort.—They soon got broken up into detachments, axletrees began to give out, whiffletrees were snapped, horses became baulky, drivers more and more mutinous—hack after hack was left on this roadside disabled. A few found their way to Alexandria, and others got off the road in different directions. Beyond Falls Church a battery and its supports was posted in the road.—At this point the escort, with one or two exceptions, had disappeared, and when the procession was halted for the countersign, no man knew it; however, as one detachment had already passed and given the word, the officer in charge of the pickets concluded to pass them also. About day-break Fairfax Court House was achieved in a heavy rain, through which Gen. Sumner's corps was moving toward the scene of conflict. From there to Centreville the road was lined with regiments—some marching, and others bivouacking in the fields alongside. Paroled prisoners disarmed, and stragglers were slowly crawling to the rear, with here and there a crippled warrior in search of a hospital and shelter. Half way to Centreville, five or six hundred prisoners were met, also proceeding to the rear under a guard. These were the most abject, dilapidated, ragged rascals that the Southern army had yet produced, and were regarded with curiosity in proportion.

As the hacks toiled up the heights of Centreville, passing through the shattered columns of Pope's army, it became evident that the victory was not a great one. There was no jubilation in the appearance of these men: and in after conversation with them, men and officers all expressed the opinion that no victories could be won under McDowell and Pope. As for our hacks, out of about two hundred which started from Washington, only sixteen were present. Rumors were afloat that a number had been engaged by the clerks of the departments and volunteer assistants to carry them back to the city. The horses had given out in some places, and the hacks in others. The battle-field was in possession of the enemy; and in fact there was nothing for the volunteers to do but walk back—a pleasant prospect which a number of them at once proceeded to realize. A few went forward at all risks toward the field, to carry out the purpose which led them there. These got captured by the Rebels. Meanwhile, the sixteen hacks, as many ambulances, and two or three wagons, proceeded to the hospital established in and about the same house which served Beauregard for headquarters at the battle of Blackburn's Ford.

Here it was discovered that no one was in charge of the hacks, but, after some delay, it was decided not to attempt to go upon the battle-ground, but to load up wounded at this place, which was considered at the time to be in danger. This occasioned much delay, and was well nigh prevented by a panic, consequent on the appearance of a few mounted men at a distance. No sooner were these seen than one of the doctors injudiciously commenced shouting to the drivers to fall back, which they did pell mell. This passed, however, and the civilians, of whom a few still remained, doing what was in their power, assisted the wounded into the vehicles.

Distant firing was heard at this time, which hurried off the remaining vehicles, as it was supposed that fighting might commence at any moment. Banks was reported engaged with the enemy at Bristow Station, and a few persons pushed over the Bull Run Bridge at Blackburn's Ford, with stores, determined to assist the wounded of Banks' army. Stragglers hurrying toward Centreville, spread the news of the destruction of that General's trains by his own forces, and of his retreat toward Centreville. This soon became evident. Trains of ambulances conveying the wounded made their appearance, and were followed by the brigades of Banks' army corps, moving rapidly to Bull Run, which they crossed on the bridge at Blackburn's Ford, and marching to the top of the hill halted on the same ground upon which Richardson's Brigade and Sherman's Battery formed for the battle of Blackburn's Ford last year.

Gen. Banks, worn but indomitable, rode along his lines, and proceeded to headquarters at Centreville, whither it was necessary for all concerned to go in search of shelter. Dr. Grigsby's house—already sacred to newspaper correspondents—offered its accustomed shelter, entirely without furniture, smelling badly, and very dirty. Here some of us slept on the boards, lying down with the prospect of the army's falling back before morning. Most of the citizens that had arrived were sent back by order of Pope, so that very few remained with the army. These had stayed till the mud should dry up before undertaking the journey. Meanwhile a long train was wending its way to Fairfax, consisting of wagons, ambulances, carriages of all kinds, infantry, cavalry and artillery, some of the latter being carried along under the timbers, owing to their carriages having been destroyed in the fight.

Before retiring, and while looking out from the octagon fort, the centre of the enemy's old works at Centreville—at this time occupied by the new brass Napoleons of the 1st Massachusetts Battery—another line of the Union army could be traced winding down the Warrenton Turnpike. This was Sumner's corps. At Cub Run, Walton's battery shelling the Rebel outposts, and away from out on the hills and plains of Manassas rose the smoke of Rebel bivouac fires, traceable as far as Thoroughfare Gap in the Bull Run Mountains, whence McDowell precipitately retreated last Thursday a week ago before two or three squadrons of the enemy's cavalry, deserting an almost impregnable position and leaving the passage free for the Rebel hosts. The incompetency of Gen. McDowell (the soldiers are very bitter, and call it treason) has certainly made itself evident, and when Hooker succeeded him in command the joy of the soldiers was great.

Early next morning an orderly awoke us. The flag of truce which Pope had asked of Gen. Lee by letter the day before was granted, and doctors, soldiers, citizens, volunteers, &c., departed with the train of ambulances to the field of Saturday's fight, very insufficiently supplied with stores, and with transportation for about one-quarter of the sufferers who were now passing their third day on the ground where they had fallen. The road taken was the Warrenton pike, over the ford at Cub Run, the same road on which, July 21, 1861, was the scene of the terrible panic which succeeded the battle of that day, fought on the same ground as the battle of last Saturday. No signs of the old panic remains, but occasional cast away muskets, bayonets, equipments, burned wagons and portions of gun-carriages, and the scattered wounded limping on on sticks and roughly-constructed crutches, established the line of the present retreat.

After reaching the well remembered White House, Gen. Tyler's hospital at the former battle, and passing the woods where Schenck's and Sherman's brigades were posted on that day, the train left the road, and, diverging to the left, crossed Bull Run at a ford some distance below the Stone Bridge. Very picturesque was the appearance of this spot. The ambulances, preceded by the white flag, and accompanied by an unarmed cavalry escort, wound deviously down the broken slope into the Run, overlooked by a platoon of the Southern cavalry—the pickets of their army—But a short distance from the river large bodies of their horsemen came in sight. The 1st Virginia was halting alongside the road—a fine body of men, evidently of the better order of Southern society, well mounted, well armed, handsome, resolute looking fellows, their gray dress in better condition than that of the infantry, but very much varied. Some were in citizen's clothes. Beside these, the road was filled with their stragglers, among whom the North and South Carolinians were decidedly the worst looking. The signs of battle were here painfully evident, dead soldiers lay stark in the road and alongside the bank; dead horses filling the air with carrion smell added to the horror of the place. At the stone-house used at the first as well as this battle as a hospital, was a large pile of muskets. In the neighboring fields, strewed with dead horses, were also stray caissons, limbers and cannons, here a Parrot gun, there a howitzer, while away to the right a battery of five Napoleon twelves was pointed out as having been taken in the last fight.

Soon the battle-field could be seen thickly dotted with carcases of horses and bodies of men. Not less than 2,500 killed and wounded were lost here. In the rear of these fields is a little orchard where the enemy took the Napoleon battery, the flag of truce halted.

After a little delay the citizens, to the number of 30, formed a line by themselves, and the soldiers who had been detailed to accompany the expedition to bury the dead, made up another. The latter went off in details to perform their duty, and the civilians, in squads of eight, accompanied the ambulances, carrying stretchers, upon which they placed the wounded, as fast as they found them, and carried them to the ambulances. Attracted by the red bags of Duryea's Zouaves, we proceeded to the field where they lay—nearly a hundred of them—shattered, torn, and bloody, in every conceivable stage of misery. Exhaustion had been the cause of death with some whose wounds were not otherwise mortal. One man still clutched the earth, as in the last struggle for breath. Another, a tall, square-browed, Roman-faced hero, prone on his back—had his face turned to the sky in marble repose. By his side a mere boy laid, as if in death he had sought the protection of the stalwart arm which had befriended his weaker nature in life.

All this was very sad; but some of the horrors of that place are almost nameless. The blackened, shattered corpses it is horrible even to think of. As for the wounded, their case was infinitely worse. Away from help, on the bloody ground where they fell dying by inches, to many recovery was impossible. Although the stragglers of the Rebel army had taken shoes and clothing from the dead, and even from the living, none had been ill treated, on the contrary, all spoke with gratitude of the manner in which they had been supplied with water, and even with a little corn bread, when their victors, half starved themselves, could spare it. They had even had a number of them collected at different spots to facilitate their attendance and removal, and when called upon to help, never refused, but voluntarily came forward and expressed a desire to do all they could for us. The ambulances were soon filled and started for the orchard rendezvous, not however, before a violation of the flag of truce by some Southern men who took four or five colored drivers off their seats.

An English gentleman, who was present as a volunteer, made a strong remonstrance in the case of a free colored man of Washington, whom a scoundrel in citizen's clothing, with a major's star on the collar of his greasy coat had claimed. This man, dismounting from his horse, after remarking that he did not care whether the negro was a slave or no, took him by the collar, and, with the words "I'll make a slave of you, and a slave you are from this moment," dealt him a flat-handed blow on the cheek, which drew a rush of tears from the eyes of the trembling wretch.

The rest of the Rebels looked on approvingly, and the fellow turned to the Englishman and asked him what he had to say to that? The reply that the flag of truce recognizes as sacred all beneath its folds, and that he had grossly violated it, made not the least impression. Other officers of the Confederate army, to whom remonstrance was made, utterly disclaimed such proceedings, and said that Gen. Lee, to whom they would report the outrage, would doubtless return the negroes, *if he could find them.* Several of the civilians were robbed, others made prisoners, but this last was their own fault, as they straggled away on their individual responsibility in search of trophies.

On returning to the headquarters, in the orchard, we found the doctors hard at work, operating on the wounded. It was noticed that some of the surgeons, not being appointed on the amputation detail looked with contempt on minor wounds, and walked about doing nothing. One of them sported a black eye, gained in a quarrel over the wounded, and one, at least, was tipsy. The best management did not prevail; but it is considered a standing rule in the army for correspondents to wink at all shortcomings, as otherwise it might tend to throw odium on those who deserve it and are responsible for failure. The afternoon passed, and no arrangements were made for carrying the wounded within the lines, but blankets were not wanting to cover them. Large fires were made, around which the party, now tired out, was soon grouped, wondering how they should pass the night without blankets or shelter. It soon began to rain heavily; the wounded were crowded inside some barns and a farmhouse near by till no more could be got in, and the rest had to pass the night on the ground, rolled in blankets. Till a late hour the doctors continued their work. The body of a dead man, shot in Friday's fight, which laid on the porch, and smelt offensive, was buried by three citizens by the light of candles under some trees alongside the house. A miserable night—rain, and then a strong, cold North wind, was finally succeeded by dawn, when work began again; fetching water for the wounded, dressing and amputating, filling into the carriages, and distributing the few spoonfuls of beef soup in camp. Not staying for the main body of us started for Centreville by way of the Stone Bridge, seeing very little of the secession army, now well on its way by the Guilford and Gum Spring roads to the Upper Potomac. On reaching Centreville, we found only one company of the 50th Georgia Volunteers present, acting as Provost Guard in the village. They were making themselves happy with the liquors and other medical stores left in the place; and were a lank, lean, hard looking set of half starved fellows, in light flannel-colored dress. Their Captain gave us passes to the Union lines. He looked a cunning fellow enough, and had more whisky in him than appeared at first sight; still he was decidedly in good temper with himself, his position, his dirty gang, and all the world. While waiting, we had an opportunity to see the operation of relieving guard. It would have made a Northern soldier open his eyes. The Sergeant brought the relief up one at a time, and would say. "Brown, Jones relieves you now, and is to stay here till the Captain sends some one else." Brown, apparently uncertain, remains on post, Sergeant takes his arm and leads him off a little distance, but seeing a man relieving another on his own hook, leaves B. to go and look into it.

We also left, and esteemed ourselves in luck, to find some crackers thrown down and wasted by the retreating Union army. From these we selected the cleanest, and again went on, the Georgian pickets demanding our passes a short distance from Centreville. When about four miles from Fairfax, we met Col. Clark, of the 21st Massachusetts, and four privates, all unarmed, seeking to get within the Union lines. It would have been easy to have added his name to the list with the flag; but honor forbade the use. The best that could be done was to direct him as nearly as could be judged in what direction the rebel force was least likely to be found.—His regiment had been surprised by the Georgians, who approached the guards declaring their intention to surrender, till they were close enough for their purpose, when they suddenly attacked and dispersed the Massachusetts men, making a number prisoners and cutting up the rest badly. The Colonel, hungry, tired and in want of sleep, was, as well as his men, determined not to give up, if possible, and left us, making his way rapidly southwards, previously accepting the offer of two crackers from one of the party, which was all we had. It is not yet known whether Col. Clark finally escaped. His chances were certainly very doubtful. It was a sad spectable in its way to see the proud commander of a thousand men reduced to the society of four poor followers, without any distinction but what habit gave, and all equally hunted and forced back at every turn by the cunning enemy.

After this, to our great relief, we soon fell in with the last of the rebel soldiers—picket of cavalry. They seemed somewhat astonished at first, and two of them rode out towrrd us. As usual with their mounted men, they were superior fellows, physically, much more so than the infantry. The passes were examined, the men grouped about quietly, with Sharps carbines, in rest—probably taken from our cavalry who, *en passant*, are too prone to throw their arms away.

The officer of the picket declared us correct, and remarked that we should find our lines about a thousand yards fron us, adding that they had been exchanging shots all day.

With lightened hearts we pushed ahead and in five minutes more descried the U. S. cavalry strongly posted in the road and fields alongside. The flag was displayed, and we were halted at a distance of a hundred yards, till the officer could confer with the bearer of the flag, who disappeared over the crest of the hill, leaving us waiting in the road.

This lasted about ten minutes, and then a couple of bullets whizzing over us, accompanied by the quick reports of the rifles, admonished us that the enemy was tired of delay. We now received the order to advance, and were soon within the lines of Gen. Bayard's brigade of cavalry, which immediately began to fall back upon Fairfax courthouse. Quickly through the streets of the town, now so memorable in this struggle, passed the troops, the enemy's guns occasionally saluting the flank of the retreating column.

In the houses which yet boasted of residents there was a curious air of expectation, not to say preparation. Some of the males of the place were already hauling down a sign of the "Union Hotel," to reinstate the old name of the tavern, "Virginia House." The army was retreating upon the fortified lines of Washington. Brigades of the rear guard filled the road, defended by a battery of light artillery in the rear of all. The cavalry, deployed as skirmishers, swept the neighboring fields. On his horse, by the side of a gun planted in the road, sat Gen. Hooker, shading his eyes with his hand, and trying to penetrate the spreading effulgence of the setting sun, which now rendered objects in the West very indistinct.

On to Washington quickly but in good order swept the divisions. No music, not even a trumpet-note, to cheer the night march! Why is it that our Government denies the solace of music to the armies of the Republic? Every one has experienced the cheering influence of a military band, and yet one is hardly ever heard on the march, and, with one exception, never in battle. The cavalry galloping wildly among the footmen—and, as usual, wickedly abusing their tired horses—the ambulance trains, wagons, batteries, long strings of horses fastened at each side of a long rope, itself attached to the pole of a wagon, stragglers and all found themselves at day break bivouacked in the vicinity of the forts, the guns peeping savagely in the misty light over the desolated country.

The little band, drawn together on an errand of mercy, dispersed, each his own way, perhaps never to meet again. If the errand was a failure, they could hardly in fairness suffer blame. Without provision of any kind, they could do no more than was done. Still it is a fearful thing to think that five hundred poor fellows, whose chances of recovery, with decent care, were quite good, lay dying of neglect in those lonely fields and woods, moaning in their agony as they moved their stiffened limbs, and thinking of those friends at home who might yearn for them long but never see them—friends who would gladly do so much, if they could only reach them.

Dr. Maury, Major in the Confederate army, at the request of one of the gentlemen who went with the flag of truce, got permission from Gen. Lee to have the privilege extended till the wounded were all got off. The doctor expressed his belief that they (the rebels) would gain Washington within two weeks. Indeed, the confidence of these people is astonishing. Defiant, patriotic, sacrificing everything to the cause, undisciplined, but dashing, ready for any desperate enterprise, and devoutly believing in the capacity of their Generals to lead them to victory, they march for days on roasted ears of corn, without complaint, lie uncovered in the fields, and drink the water they can find. Our artillery they fear, therefore all their efforts are to take it. One of them said: "There is no instance in the war of your men having charged a battery and taken it [of course this is not true], but ours always manage to do it." The old story was oft repeated by them about beating the South, but never subjugating it, and they spoke of future plans with confidence. *Their columns were pushing for the Upper Potomac, to cross over and raise Maryland, to push on and take Harrisburg in Pennsylvania, perhaps Philadelphia.* We were told that a large party of cavalry had left Manssas, without baggage or other encumbrance, for an unguarded point of the river, perhaps to swim it, to strike at the railroads—first the Baltimore and Ohio, then Baltimore and Washington. If they cannot hold them, they propose to destroy all in their power, including the blowing up of the Catapsco bridge, at the Relay House. They boast of having depots of supplies in Maryland and large bodies of recruits, who will join them when they arrive. All this can be taken for what it is worth; certainly they are in great force, and in their desperation may do much mischief before they are finally driven to that last ditch, so feelingly spoken of by their leaders. W.

P. S.—The story of Sigel's having lost 17 guns is entirely *false.* His actual loss in the recent engagements is one gun of Johnson's battery, a rifled cannon of Wiards pattern, and a small mountain howitzer belonging to what is known as a jackass battery. The desperate fighting done by this corps is evidenced by the loss of one of its divisions alone in the last three weeks. Carl Schurtz, out of about 7,000 lost in actual killed and wounded 782 men. W.

A Terrific Adventure with a Boa Constrictor.

One of the most thrilling incidents which has ever come to our knowledge, occurred a few days since in a "side show" with Van Amburg & Co.'s Menagerie, where two enormous snakes—an anaconda and a boa constrictor—are on exhibition. Both of the two reptiles are kept in one case with a glass top, opening at the side, and the keeper was engaged in the act of feeding them when the event occurred.—The longer of the snakes, the boa constrictor, which is some thirty feet long and as large around the middle as a man's thigh, had just swallowed two rabbits when the keeper introduced his arm and body into the cage for the purpose of reaching a third to the anaconda, at the opposite corner.

While in this position the boa, not satisfied with his share of the rations, made a spring, probably with the intention of securing the remaining rabbit, but, instead, fastened his jaws upon the keeper's hand, and, with the rapidity of lightning, threw three coils around the poor fellow, thus rendering him entirely helpless. His shouts of distress at once brought several men to his assistance, and among them, fortunately, was a well known showman named Townsend, a man of great muscular power, and what was of much more importance, one who had been familiar with the habits of these repulsive monsters all his life, having owned some of the largest ones ever brought to this country.

The situation of the keeper was now perilous in the extreme. The first thing to be done was to uncoil the snake from around him, but if in attempting this the reptile should become in the least degree angered, he would, in a second contract his coils with a power sufficient to crush the life out of an ox. A single quick convulsion of the creature and the keeper's soul would be in eternity! This Townsend fully understood; so without attempting to disturb the boa's hold upon the keeper's hand, he managed by powerful yet extremely cautious movements, to uncoil the snake without exciting him, after which, by the united exertions of two strong men, the jaws were pried open, and the man released in a completely exhausted condition. The bite of the boa constrictor is not poisonous, and although the bitten hand was immensely swollen, the next day, no serious results were apprehended. A more narrow escape from a most horrible death it would be difficult to imagine.—*Columbus (Ohio) Statesman.*

☞ Some officious police officer in Philadelphia, last week, arrested a man named Poole—Mr. Marcus Poole. The officer found Mr. Poole, who is described as a man six feet long and broad in proportion, sitting on a door-step endeavoring to mend his tattered corduroys with a needle and a piece of twine. His head and feet were bare, and the only article of clothing about him, except his pants, was a dirty shirt.—He protested before the magistrate that he was in comfortable circumstances—that he wanted neither work, food, or clothing. When allusion was made to his scanty stock of the latter, he replied:—"Upon my word and honor, couldn't bear another rag on me. Habit's everything. Look at Adam and t'other apostles, how d'ye suppose they stood it? The thinner you learn to dress yourself, the nigher you come back to a state of innocence."

A SPUNKY WIFE.—A middle aged farmer and his wife were enjoying a winter evening cosily together, when the conversation turned upon religious matters, as described in the Bible, which the man had open before him. "Wife," said the farmer, "I've been thinking what happy society Solomon must have had in his day with so many wives, etc., as is here represented."

"*Indeed!*" replied the wife somewhat miffed, "you had better think of something else then. A pretty Solomon *you* would make, true; you can't take proper care of one wife. What a figure *you* would cut, then, with a dozen wives, and all of them as spunky as I am!" The farmer took his hat and went to feed the cattle for the night.

☞ Why are the Germans like quinine and gentian? Because they are two-tonics.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, 1862.

Pennsylvania not Invaded.

Through politeness inspired by the terrible appearance of fifty thousand bayonets in the nerved arms of the brave sons of the Keystone State along the border line, our glorious old Commonwealth has been left *uninvaded*. Yes, the plundering horde, to whose onward march even the Potomac could place no impediment, paused, although led on by the notable "*Stone* wall Jackson," when it saw, not a wall of *stone* or *brass*, but of GLITTERING, SHARP-POINTED STEEL, to encounter which would be certain annihilation.

In our last issue we DARED the traitors to press one inch of our beloved Pennsylvania. We felt a conviction that they *would not*—not because we supposed them unwilling to lay desolate our homes, but knowing the energy of our people, which needed only to be stimulated into activity, we felt assured that the *very threat* of the Rebel leaders would have such an electric effect as at once, and as it were by some magic spell, to mass together in thousands the brave, generous, indomitable sons of Pennsylvania.

The call for fifty thousand has been cheerfully responded to, and as many more are still ready and willing to answer at a moment's warning, another call, should it be made Let the inexhaustible resources of the North, in men and means, to crush this wicked Rebellion, be brought into action, and the world will see a speedy termination to this dreadful strife.

In the late action of our State in sending forth her patriotic citizens in thousands to repel the menacing foe, we have an evidence of the mighty forces at the Nation's command. And with such a proof of our strength who can, for a moment, doubt our final success. *Yes, our cause will prosper. We are fighting for the inalienable rights of millions—for the oppressed of even other nations. It is a war of honest labor against a cruel, crushing, tyrannical aristocracy.*

Let every one then, as best he can, some with sword—some with the pen; and others again by words of sympathy and encouragement, as well as by more substantial aid, do *his part* of the work in this great and terrible crisis, and soon will this rebellion be ended, and, where war in all its horrors now rages, will be seen, once more, the abode of peace and happiness. May it be so.

Letter from "Occasional" to the "Press."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1862.

Are we approaching the end of the war? Is the rebellion to be speedily crushed? Is peace at hand? These are the questions that are now exciting every household in the loyal States, that disturb the dreams of the statesman, that revive the cupidity of the capitalist, and that enter into the calculations of the politician. If either of these classes could be assured that there was a certainty of the immediate ascendancy of the Government of the United States, how their visions would be confirmed, and their theories would be realized! The Union victories on the border of Pennsylvania have produced their natural consequences. The honest statesman feels that his confidence in the Government has not been misplaced; the trembling capitalist and financier congratulates himself that his loyalty is sure to be rewarded by a large premium, and the politician who has announced his heartfelt devotion to the Union, looks forward to a compensating majority in the coming elections. It is astonishing what an effect the mere rumor of victory produces among the masses of the American people. They catch at it with eagerness, and are so anxious to believe that our arms cannot fail that they give willing credence even to the sensation fabrications of the hour. They are indisposed to credit the tidings of defeat set forth before their eyes in the most accurate official despatches. But I regret to say that there is a large class in the free States who do not respond to the popular feeling. This class is composed of men who have argued themselves into the belief that this war, for the preservation of the Union, is an unjust war, because they have had no hand in the managing of it. One of their leaders said, the other day, that it was a job that belonged to the Democratic party, and that Mr. Lincoln's Administration could not settle it. They forget that they are chiefly responsible for the war, and, therefore, less qualified honorably to adjust it. They hold off, and quietly advise their followers not to enlist in the army, and, like wreckers upon a rock-bound coast, wait to see the old ship of the Union go to pieces, in order that they may prey upon the treasures that may be thrown upon its shores. These partisans have habitually declaimed against the imbecility, the incertitude, and the inconsistency of the Administration; and have a thousand times predicted, in the midst of their whispered expressions of sympathy for the common enemy, that Mr. Lincoln had neither the honesty nor the energy to close out the rebellion.--Well, the reverse has proved to be the fact. Mr. Lincoln's Administration is about to do the work. Call it weak, vacillating, or inconsistent, it has, at any rate, proved that it is equal to the crisis. The novelty of the rebellion, its atrocity, its perseverance, and its unexpected resources, would have startled, and might have terrified, the most powerful despotism in the world. It did not find Mr. Lincoln and his advisers prepared, and their errors and their shortcomings might undoubtedly have been charged against an Administration of which even Andrew Jackson himself was the chief. These facts will likely bring about a new demonstration of loyalty and devotion to the Government in certain quarters. Success is, after all, the great magician. When we have triumphed in this great struggle for the Union and the Constitution we shall be surprised to find how many who have resisted the prosecution of the war will prove that they were among the original supporters of the policy of the Administration of Mr. Lincoln.

The Very Latest War News.

AFFAIRS ON FRIDAY.

BATTLE-FIELD, NEAR SHARPSBURG, September 19, 1862.

This morning opened again with heavy artillery firing, but the enemy made no reply. They had left during the night, crossing the Potomac near Harper's Ferry at some old iron works. It seems that all the other fords were well guarded, but this one being entirely unknown to the people along the lines, the wily enemy succeeded in escaping.

Another visit to the extended battlefield satisfies me that the enemy has not lost less than 15,000, and I believe that to be a low estimate. The wounded have nearly all been removed. I met one poor rebel lying under a tree, shot through the head One of our men was bathing his head with water, and he gave him some to drink. To a question, whether he wanted more, he replied, yes. He gave his name as Peter Baker, from Alabama.

The rebels must have lost at least 15,000 men from their ranks during their raid into Maryland, while on the other hand they have gained but few recruits.

Our forces captured another batch of prisoners this morning who had been left behind.

While the rebels were acting under a flag of truce yesterday, they stripped the dead Union soldiers of nearly all their clothes, and they seemed particularly anxious to get shoes, as our dead men were invariably found to be shoeless. The wants of their army must be great.

Five o'clock P. M. I have just ascertained that the rebels crossed the Potomac at Sharpsburg early this morning, and that Gen. McClellan was close upon their heels. I trust he will give them another good thrashing.

AFFAIRS ON SATURDAY.

HAGERSTOWN, Sept. 20, 1862.

The rebels have been driven from Maryland with a loss of killed, wounded and deserters of not less than 30,000 men.

Gen. McClellan established his headquarters this morning at Williamsport, Md., and Jackson and his army has made the most miraculous escape from annihilation.

Our forces are still pursuing him, but his ragged and barefooted rascals are good at running. His army is now perfectly demoralized, and if our Generals do not rest too long, he can never recruit his broken forces. Great disappointment is felt, however, at his escape, but we must not expect too much from one battle.

Hagerstown, Sept. 21.

The town is comparatively quiet this morning. Full confidence in the strength of the Union army seems to make every one cheerful, and your State Militia is now rapidly marching to the State line near Greencastle, from which they will be shipped in a few days, to their respective homes.

A deep gloom was cast all over Pennsylvania last evening, owing to the announcement that Col. Prevost's Corn Exchange Regiment had met with a most terrible disaster.

This regiment is one of the new levies; composed of the very best material, and is commanded by the brave and gallant Col. Prevost.

The division, Gen. Potters, was ordered to cross the Potomac to Dam No. 4, but before the attempt was made to cross, our forces threw a number of shells across the river. They received no reply, however, and believing that no rebels were near, attempted to cross. They had scarcely, however, got to the edge of the river, when the rebels appeared on a high bank with artillery and musketry, and slaughtered our forces in their defenseless position.

The report goes that over one half of the brave Pennsylvanians were either killed or wounded.

Our New Company of Cavalry.

About four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, a very long train of wagons and other vehicles fully loaded with "able bodied men," were seen marching through the different streets of our town, and finally along Allegheny street to the American House where they stopped. It turned out to be Captain A. J. Chrissman's company of Cavalry from Martinsburg, composed of 85 of the hardy sons of that patriotic place and vicinity. They were truly a gallant looking set of young men. They remained all night with Capt. Ramey, and left Friday morning for Camp Curtin. Long may they waive.

THE BLOODY TIGERS.

We have heretofore talked of the excitement in our community in regard to the war, but nothing has transpired in any way to be compared with the last week. The idea of our State being invaded by the rebels, caused our entire community to rise in mass and enlist for the war. On Thursday evening a company of militia composed of 110 citizens of our borough left for Camp Curtin under command of Captain John R. McFarlane, with a full determination to defend the State till the last.

There has been a great flood in the East. Philadelphia has been damaged to the amount of one million of dollars! Many families have lost their all, many manufacturing establishments have been seriously injured, the effects of which will be to throw hundreds of people out of employment and add much to the general distress.

This flood has been much like the one that occurred in this section in 1838. The rain came down as though it had been poured from vessels. It was accompanied with wind, lightning and thunder.

The War.

A great battle has been going on in the vicinity of Sharpsburg Md. during the last week. The slaughter on both sides is awful, and the battle up to this hour Friday morning, 11 o'clock undecided.

MUSTER ROLL OF WILLIAMSBURG Company, 125th. Regiment Pa. Volunteers:

Ulysis L. Huyett,	Captain.	
Josiah R. Higgins,	1st	Lieutenant.
Garian Shollenberger	2nd	"
Hill P. Wilson,	1st	Sergeant.
James Houck,	2nd	"
James Shellar,	3rd	"
Ephraim Gerst,	4th	"
Samuel G. Baker,	5th	"
James D. Allender,	1st	Corporal.
Wm. H. Riley,	2nd	"
Joseph Lias,	3rd	"
James Griser,	4th	"
Robert Feay,	5th	"
Robert McFalls,	6th	"
James C. Carey,	7th	"
F. M. McKiernan,	8th	"
John A. McKamey, Calvin C. Hewitt,	Musicians.	
Henry Withers,	Wagoner.	

PRIVATES.

Amhiser, Daniel	McGonigle Geo H
Aurandt Joseph F	McManamy John
Blake Wm B.	McManamy Wilson
Brantner James S	McMichaels John
Brantner John H	Metz Thornton B
Brunell Wm	Metz Thomas B
Brunell Theodore	Mock John E
Brumbaugh J C	Nicodemus John H
Busss Wm G	Patterson John D
Carles Henry D	Phillips Ralph
Cooper Theodore	Powel Milton
Cooper James M	Reiger August
Dougherty Victor V	Rhodes Geo H
Dehaven Westley	Rhodes William H
Donnelly David H	Richards John
Eicholtz Alfred	Shæffer Samuel B
Estep Elijah	Shinafelt John C
Ewing Levi M	Sims Andrew J
Feay David	Slonaker Lemuel A
Fouse Wm D	Straighthoff Jacob
Garner Joseph E	Straighthoff Johnson
Geiser Tillman	Stewart Ashberry H
Heller Edward W	Stewart Madison W
Houck Geo A	Tates John A
Huyett Miles C	Treese Wm
Irvine Daniel P	Treese Harry
Lang Jos H	Treese David
Lang William	Trout Alexander
Lower Henry G	Walters Joseph
Love John D	Westbrook Wm
Lucas Gabriel	Whitehead John
Lucas John H	Winters George
Lucas Abraham	Wolford Edward
McCoy Wm	Wolfkill Benj F

Yerger George

Appalling Disaster!

ABOUT 75 PERSONS KILLED.

SIXTY-THREE DEAD BODIES TAKEN FROM THE RUINS!

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon a frightful explosion occurred at the United States Arsenal at Lawrenceville, which resulted in the total demolition of the building known as the Laboratory, and the death of about seventy-five boys and girls, employed in the various rooms.

The large building known as the Laboratory, and located on the upper part of the Arsenal grounds, apart from the other buildings. was laid in ruins—having been heaved up by the force of the explosion, and then fallen in fragments, after which it caught fire and was consumed, the flames being still in progress when we arrived there. The building was of frame, and in a few minutes the dead bodies were seen lying in heaps, just as they had fallen when the explosion took place.

In some parts, where the heat was intense, nothing but the whitened bones could be seen, while in other places large masses of blackened flesh were visible amidst the smoke. The firemen reached the ground at an early hour, and rendered valuable assistance in putting out the flames and removing the dead bodies.

The building was one story high, was built in two apartments, divided into halls and rooms, with an open space in the centre, like a court.

The number employed was about 176. It is hoped that at least 100 are uninjured.—*Pitts. Gazette, 18th.*

CAVALRY COMPANY.—Captain W. W. Jackson has authority from the Adjutant General to raise a company of cavalry.—This is a fine opportunity for young and active men to serve their country. The best of horses will be furnished, and the usual bounty paid. He has already some 50 members. Report your names at once.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION. —Whereas, in and by the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D., 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every County within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate: 1st. The officers to be elected. 2d. Designate the places at which the election is to be held. I, SAMUEL McCAMANT, High Sheriff of the County of Blair, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the said County of Blair, that on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER next, (being the 14th day of the month,) a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in the said county of Blair, at which time State and County officers are to be elected as follows, to wit:

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Surveyor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to represent to 17th Congressional District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the House of Representatives of the United States.

ONE PERSON to represent the 20th Senatorial District of the State of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the said State.

ONE PERSON to represent the County of Blair in the House of Representatives of the Commonweal h of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds of the County of Blair.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of County Treasurer of the County of Blair.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Commissioner of the County of Blair.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Director of the Poor of the County of Blair.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of County Surveyor of the County of Blair.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Auditor of the county of Blair.

In pursuance of said act I also hereby make known and give notice, that the place of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Blair, are as follows, viz:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, at the public school house in Duncansville.

That part of Blair township, in the county of Blair, lying north of the Juniata river, and bounded on the east by the main road from Hollidaysburg to Allegheny Furnace, is hereby attached to, and shall form part of, the township of Allegheny, and the qualified voters thereof shall hold their general and township elections at the place now fixed by law for holding elections in Allegheny township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Antis, at the school house on the land of John Bell, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of that part of Blair township, not included in the eighth district, and now attached to the district composed of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, at the school house number three, in the town of Newry, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Catharine, at the house of James M. Kinkead, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Frankstown, at the public school house, in the village of Frankstown.

The electors of the district composed of the town of Gaysport, at the school house in said town, where the borough elections are held.

By the act of the 27th April, A D. 1855, "the farms of James A. McCahan, and the farm on which Wm. W. Jackson now resides, late the property of Thos. Jackson, deceased, Geo. Buchanan and Thos. B. Buchanan, in Blair township, shall be attached to and form part of Gaysport election district for State and General Election purposes.

The electors of the district composed of Greenfield, at the school house number four, on the farm of David Walter, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the "East Ward of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and all that part of Blair township which lies eastward of a line commencing on the Blair Gap Run branch of the Juniata river, where the line of Allegheny and Blair townships crosses the same, down the said branch to the southwestern portion or corner of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, thence a southerly course to the summit of the hill lying back of the late residence of Jos. McCune, Esq., where the Eastern Reservoir of the Pennsylvania Canal is now made, so as to include the dwelling house, barn and other buildings of the said late residence of Joseph McCune, Esq., at the Court House in the borough of Hollidaysburg.

The electors of the district composed of the West Ward of the borough of Hollidaysburg, at the Town Hall, corner of Wayne and Mulberry streets.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, at the school house at Spang's Mills, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Huston, at the public school house No. 6, near the farm of John Longnecker, in the township of Huston.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Snyder, at the school house in Tyrone city, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Tyrone at the public school house No. 2, in the said township of Tyrone.

The electors of the district composed of Woodberry township, at the house of Robert Martin, in the town of Williamsburg, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Martinsburg and the township of North Woodberry, at the school house in the borough of Martinsburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Juniata, at the public school house at the cross roads, generally called "Nash's School House," in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Freedom, at the public school house in the town of Freedom.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Logan, at White Hall Hotel, near Altoona.

The electors of the district composed of the North Ward of the borough of Altoona, at the Masonic Temple.

The electors of the district composed of the East Ward of the borough of Altoona, at the public school house in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the West Ward of the borough of Altoona, at the "Altoona House."

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Tyrone, at the public school house in said borough.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "That every person excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, or subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State, or United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and State Legislature and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector or Judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to elections and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1847, it is enacted that the aforesaid section shall not be construed so as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment, until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

The general, special, city, incorporated district, and township elections, and all elections for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the inspectors and judges elected as aforesaid, and by clerks appointed as hereafter provided.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of election, the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected a judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall adpoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy."

"In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this act, shall neglect to attend at any election during said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the place of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties for the year."

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and the judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require."

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, after residing in this State six months. Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes."

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless, First, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years, of a State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof; or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of 21 and 22 years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such, "age" shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the persons claiming the vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided in the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove into the district for the purpase of voting therein.

"If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act, from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence with design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom or choice, such persons, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than one month, nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court, where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to a vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years."

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing to want of such qualifications, shall aid to procure such person to vote, the person offending, shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the Inspector two tickets folded together with the intent illegally to vote, advise and procure another so to do, he or they so offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum, not exceeding eight hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 4th section of the Act aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district at the COURT HOUSE, in the borough of HOLLIDAYSBURG, on the THIRD DAY AFTER the election, being for the present year, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of OCTOBER NEXT, then and there to perform the duties required by law of said Judges. Also, that where a Judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of Judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand at my office, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, this 17th day of Sept., A. D., 1862, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

(*God save the Commonwealth.*)

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.

Hollidaysburg, Sept. 17, 1862.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

THOS. E. COCHRAN, of York county.

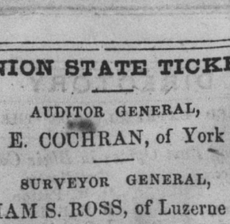
SURVEYOR GENERAL,

WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne county.

PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET.

For Congress,
Hon. S. S. BLAIR, of Hollidaysburg.
For Senate,
LOUIS W. HALL, of Blair county.
For Assembly,
R. A. McMURTRIE, of Hollidaysburg.
For County Treasurer,
JOHN A. CRAWFORD, of Hollidaysburg
For Register & Recorder,
H. A. CALDWELL, of Hollidaysburg.
For County Commissioner,
DANIEL SHOCK, Esq., of Greenfield.
For Director of the Poor,
J. S. NICODEMUS, of N. Woodberry.
For County Surveyor,
H. C. NICODEMUS, of Martinsburg.
For County Auditor,
DAVID HENSHEY, Esq., of Antes tp.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1862.

The County Ticket.

We promised last week, says the Register, to give our readers short sketches of most of the gentlemen, who have been placed in nomination for the County Offices by the People's Party.

For Assembly we have R. A. McMutrie, Esq., who is too well known by the people of Blair County to need any endorsement by us. It will be remembered, that he represented this District in the State Senate during the years 1850 '51 and '52 This was at a period when party spirit ran high, and there was much feeling, on the various subjects which divided the country. But through all this agitation, Mr. McM. so shaped his course as to gain the confidence and respect of men of all parties. No one doubted his abilities or his honesty, as a faithful representative of the people. Since that time, the Colonel has been pursuing the even tenor of his way, neither swerving from the right hand or the left. Conservative in his opinions, he will make an excellent and faithful representative.

Mr. John A. Crawford, our Candidate for County Treasurer, is a young man every way qualified to fill the responsible office for which he has been nominated. Born and raised in Sinking Valley, he is noted for the sterling virtues for which the inhabitants of that "HAPPY VALLEY" are so famous. Mr Crawford has been employed as Salesman and Clerk for several years, during which time he has gained a thorough knowledge of accounts, which is indispensably necessary to a faithful discharge of the duties of the office for which he has been nominated. No better selection could have been made by the convention.

Daniel Shock Esq. of Claysburg, the nominee for county Commissioner, is a man of great moral worth, of sound judgment, good business capacity, and will fill the office with credit to himself, and advantage to the county.

For Director of the Poor we have Jacob S. Nicodemus, than whom there could not be a better selection for the office. Being a substantial farmer in North Woodberry township, he is well acquainted with the improvements in agriculture, and is qualified to judge of the manner in which that department is conducted. Besides this, he has a general knowledge of business, together with fine social qualities and tender sympathies for the unfortunate, which render him the man for the place.

Henry C. Nicodemus of Martinsburg is the choice for county Surveyor. Though he is a young man, yet we have heard old surveyors say that he is very correct in all that he undertakes. Add to this his well known desire to excell, and we have no doubt he will render general satisfaction.

For county Auditor we have David Henshey Esq. of Antis township. It would be superfluous to say that this is a good selection. Every one who is acquainted with Mr. H., knows him to be a man of no ordinary ability, and fit to fill any office with credit to which the people may see fit to elevate him.

The ticket as far as we can learn renders general satisfaction and will be elected. Let the People stand by it, and roll up an old fashioned majority. The Candidates are all firm and uncompromising Union men, and will stand by the State and National Administrations through sunshine or gloom.

At a meeting of the Congressional Conferees of the People's Union Party, held at Tyrone City on the 2nd inst., the Hon. S. S. Blair was nominated as our candidate for Congress. Of course we place his name at our mast-head without any condition, and shall render him our hearty support. We do so for the following reasons.

1. Because Mr. Blair comes up to the Jefferson standard for official station, being in an eminent degree, "honest and capable." This will not be disputed by any one, and will recommend him to every thinking man who desires to see a vigorous and pure legislation.

2. Because, at this stage of our national difficulties. we want men of legislative experience, and Mr. B having served two terms, the knowledge thus obtained qualifies him to serve his constituency and the country with a hundred fold more efficiency than could an inexperienced man, however pure his intentions and ardent his desires. This consideratoin should be well weighed by the people when they shall come to deposit their votes in the ballot box.

3. Mr, Blair has been, and is, a firm and zealous supporter of the Administration in its efforts to suppress this unholy rebellion, and will continue with all his eloquence and zeal to advocate such measures as may be deemed effectual in crushing out rebellion and restoring the Union to peace and harmony. Then let every man in the district who is a lover of honesty, capacity, experience and zeal in a public servant, go to work with earnestness, and re-elect the Hon. S. S. Blair to Congress.

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—Notice is hereby given that the State Fair has been postponed until next year, on account of the unhappy military condition of our country. THOS. P. KNOX, Pres't.
A. B. LONGAKER, Sec'y, Norristown, Pa.

☞ Dr. R. W. Christy of Duncansville, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Army.

MARRIED.—Lieut. Mitchell, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss Mary Junkin.

VOLUNTEER TICKET.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES H. CRAMER, Hollidaysburg.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOS. B. BUCHANAN, Blair tp.

MARRIED.

At the Lutheran Parsonage, Sept. 17th, by Rev. D. Schindler, WILLIAM W PAUL, of Cambria county, to Miss RACHEL BOOSE, near this place.

On the 7th inst., at the Presbyterian Parsonage, by Rev John Moore, of Williamsburg, Mr. ARTHUR M. JONES, of Petersburg, Huntingdon county, to Miss MARY JANE KETNER, of Cove Forge, Blair county, Pa.

DIED.

In Allegheny township Mrs MARY REEP, aged 52 years, 7 months and 27 days.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry producе dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Sept. 19, 1862.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$5,25@5,50
Extra " "	5,00@5,25
Superfine,	4.75@5,00
White wheat per bushel,	$1,10
Red " "	1,05
Rye per bushel,	60
Corn per bushel,	60
Oats per bushel,	35
Barley per bushel,	45
Potatoes per bushel,	50@62
Butter per pound,	14
Eggs per dozen,	10
Cloverseed per bushel,	3,75@4,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Hay per ton,	7,00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19, 1862.

FLOUR--Extra,	5,75
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1,27@1,30
White,	1,38@1,53
Corn,	65@70
Whisky,	34

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

Fleur—State,	$4,90@5,05
Ohio,	5,50@5,60
Southern,	5,30@5.80
Corn,	60 @ 61

Stephen Girard's Guide.

"I have always considered advertising liberally and long to be the greatest medium of success in business, and prelude to wealth, and have made it an invariable rule, too to advertise in dullest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."—STEPHEN GIRARD.

COUNTY TREASURER

Mr Editor, you will please announce the name of James H. Cramer, of Hollidaysburg, as an *Independent Candidate* for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the People at the ballot box on the second Tuesday of October next.

MANY CITIZENS.

Aug. 2. 1862.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Mr Editor: You will please announce that THOS. B. BUCHANAN, of Blair township, will be a candidate for the office of Director of the Poor, at the ensuing October election.

Aug. 30. MANY CITIZENS.

Caution.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business, in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

NOW OPEN.

MAMMOTH

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

809 and 811 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

(Late Levy & Co.'s Dry Goods Store.)

GEO. J. HENKELS,

Formerly 524 Walnut St.

August 30, 1862.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

Female Medical College,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,
North College Avenue
PHILADELPHIA,
(NEAR GIRARD COLLEGE.)

THE thirteenth annual session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, October 15th, 1862, and continue five months.

The peculiar condition of our country induced the Faculty to omit the session of 1861-2. During this recess, however, neither the cause nor its friends have been idle. The Women's Hospital of Philadelphia has gone into successful operation, and this, with its daily Clinic and Dispensary, offers facilities never before possessed for the satisfactory prosecution of our objects.

The Faculty, therefore, in issuing this announcement congratulate the friends of the cause that the means so long desired and needed for obtaining familiarity with disease and practical skill in its treatment, are now in this city, for the first time, available to women engaged in the study of medicine

The College possesses ample facilities for imparting thorough scientific instruction upon the various branches of a Medical education; the lectures and demonstrations being aided by an excellent Museum of Papier Mache models, Drawings, Natural Preparations, Microscopes and other apparatus.

Patiently, from year to year, the Corporators and Faculty of this College have prosecuted their labors amid many obstacles, sustained by the profound conviction that their object was right, and was destined to succeed; and every year's experience has but confirmed their belief that the study and practice of medicine are admirably adapted to woman's nature, that the world and the profession need her, that success awaits her when duly educated for her office, and that her entrance into this fitting and enlarged sphere of virtuous activity is the harbinger of increased happine s and health for woman and for the race.

The Faculty are deeply impressed with the necessity of raising the general standard of Medical education, and it is their earnest desire to render those who go forth as the Alumni of this school, so thoroughly fitted for their work as to claim and receive the confidence and respect of the community and the profession.

The curriculum of study in this Institution and the requirements for graduation, are in all respects as high as those of the best Medical Schools in this country. The candidate must have been engaged in the study of medicine for three years, and must have attended in different years, two courses of lectures on each of the following subjects: Chemistry and Toxicology, Anatomy and Histology, Materia Medica and General Therapeutics, Physiology and Hygiene, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and must also have taken two courses of instruction in Practical Anatomy, and presented a Thesis on some medical subject of her own composition and penmanship.

THE FEES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Professor's tickets each $10 00, making $70 the first year, and $70 the second year.—Practical Anatomy $5 each session. No fees are required for lectures after the second session. Graduation fee $25. Whole cost of two or more courses of lectures and graduation $175, Six students will be admitted annually to the lectures, on the payment of $20 per session, by making application at least thirty days before the opening of the session, accompanied by testimonials as to character, age, occupation, qualifications and want of means.

The College has been removed from 627 Arch street, and located in a building contiguous to the new Hospital. Board will be secured for such students as may request it convenient to the College.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner, on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND
ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these Soldiers must endure, MOTHERS Remember This, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this All Healing and Cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your husbands and brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most Violent Pains, cough and suffocating hoarseness, first symptoms of Quick Consumption, but if supplied with Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the Severest Pains and stop the most distressing or Dangerous cough. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers attention!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These Pills and Ointment have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the Crimean Campaign he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these Great Remedies, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in camp, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores and Scorfulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these Pills and Ointment, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

To Arms! To Arms!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, placing in their hands these Precious Remedies, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the chills and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualities of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
1—25

To Teachers.

APPLICATIONS for four Schools in Blair township, will be received up to Monday the 29th, inst., at which time an examination will be held in Newry.

By order of the Board,
Sept. 13. 1862. GEO. KOON, Pres't.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself an Independent candidate for the office of Register & Recorder. L. H. WILLIAMS.
Hollidaysburg, Aug. 23, 1862.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

Thrilling Incidents
OF THE
GREAT REBELLION.
OR,
The Heroism of our Soldiers and Sailors.
ILLUSTRATED.
1 vol., large 12mo. Price $1,25.

THE critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes o the War, by JOHN LATHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., Author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their names and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

Booksellers, Postmasters, and Canvassing Agents will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞ A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, FROM 1608 to 1860. By Dr. J. Leander Bishop. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the best and latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been republished in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase, if they address Piano, care of Joy, Coe & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O. 1—20.

NEW FIRM!
New Store!---New Goods!
AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING
GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, June 7, 1862—tf.

$30. Employment! $100.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. 17—1 30

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to the stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c, &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

$1.00 REWARD.—Was lost on the Plank Road, between Altoona and Hollidaysburg, on Saturday afternoon, 23d inst., a package containing a white embroidered dress, white Body and Sleeves of a little child's dress. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner, by leaving them with

Aug. 30.pd.] LETITIA CARR, Gaysport.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. A. B. Clarke, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Council, No. 9, R. & S. M. meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, K. T., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clok, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John W. Humes, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
Town Council—A A Smith, Daniel Laughman, John Louden, Jacob Hesser, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
School Directors—Henry C Dern, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, Wm Boyden, James Lowther, N A Beck.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax.
Auditors—John A Nichols, C J Mann, Alex McCormick.
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward, John B Warfel. West Ward, Michael Clabaugh. North Ward, John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward, Wm Rodamer John Hickey. West Ward, Geo W Kessler, John Bowman. North Ward, Robt Green, Alex McCormick.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia	6.50	A. M.
Eastern Way	6.50	"
Pittsburgh	6.50	"
Western Way	6.50	"
Altoona	6.50	"
Bedford	9.00	A. M.
Duncansville	9.00	"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	6.15	P. M.
Harrisburg "	6.15	"
Pittsburgh "	6.15	"
Altoona "	6.15	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia Through	9.00	A M.
Harrisburg "	9 00	"
Pittsburg "	9.00	"
Western Way		"
Altoona		"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	8	P. M.
Eastern Way	8.	P. M.
Altoona		"

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men, and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had of the author, C. A LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid envelope. Address CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq.,

May 24—2m. Greenpoint, Long Island, N Y

Auditor's Notice.

Estate of Silas Moore, deceased.

THE Auditor appointed to distribute the balances in the hands of John Walker and Johnston Moore, Adm'rs of Silas Moore, dec'd., hereby give notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Thursday the 9th of October next, when and where all persons interested, are requested to attend, or to be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

AUG. S. LANDIS,
Auditor.

Sept. 18, 1862.

POETRY.

Pay the Printer.

What man is happy when comes on
The long and dreary winter?
Oh, listen, and I'll tell you friends—
'Tis he who pays the printer.

When 'round the cheerful fire he sits
In the cold and dreary winter—
"Dear wife," he says, "the night is cold
But I have paid the printer

"And though 'tis little I have paid,
It was his due this winter;
'Tis all I owe, 'twas his just right
Who could forget the printer.

Oh! cou'd each man in town say this
In spring, in summer—winter,
How happy then would one and all
Be when they paid the printer.

Then let us all pay up our debts,
Ere the approach of winter;
Pay all you owe, and ne'er forget
That useful man—the printer.

Home.

More than building showy mansions,
More than dress and fine array,
More than domes of lofty steeples,
More than station, power and sway—
Make your home both neat and tasteful,
Bright and pleasant, always fair,
Where each heart shall rest contented,
Grateful for each beauty there.

More than lofty swelling titles,
More than fashion's lurid glare,
More than Mammon's gilded honors,
More than thoughts can well compare—
See that home is made attractive
By surroundings pure and bright;
Trees, arranged with taste and order,
Flowers, with all their sweet delight.

Seek to make your home most lovely—
Let it be a smiling spot,
Where, in sweet contentment resting,
Care and sorrow are forgot,
Where the flowers and trees are waving,
Birds will sing their sweetest song;
Where the purest thoughts will linger,
Confidence and love belong.

There each heart will rest contented,
Seldom wishing far to roam,
Or, if roaming, still will cherish
Memories of that pleasant home.
Such a home makes man the better;
Pure and lasting its control;
Home with pure and bright surroundings,
Leaves its impress on the soul.

THE FARMER.

ELDERBERRY WINE.—As the season is at hand for collecting elderberries we have had a number of inquiries regarding the mode of making wine from them. We will give two receipts, which will be found reliable if carefully followed. First, take elderberry juice, 10 gallons; water, 10; white sugar, 45 pounds; red tartar, 8 ounces. These are put into a cask, a little yeast added, and the whole is fermented. When undergoing fermentation ginger root 4 ounces, alspice 4 and cloves 1 ounce, are put into a bag of clean cotton cloth and suspended in the cask. They give a pleasant flavor to the wine, which will become clear in about two months, and may be drawn off and bottled. Some add brandy to this wine, but if the fermentation is properly conducted this is not necessary. Second, take 5 gallons of elderberries and boil them for half an hour in the same quantity of water, adding half an ounce of cloves, 2 of ginger and 2 of cinnamon. The whole are strained through a clean cotton cloth or a hair sieve, and considerable pressure is used to obtain all the juice. This is now put into a cask, 15 pounds of brown sugar stirred in and the whole fermented. It takes from two to three months before fermentation is completed and the wine ready to be bottled. The flavor of this wine is very similar to that obtained from the grapes of Oporto in Portugal.

Scientific American.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS.—A correspondent of the London *Builder* gives the following cure for a great and common evil.—"A smoking chimney and a scolding wife are two of the worst evils of domestic life, says the old proverb," and to obviate the first evil ingenuity is ever racking its brain. Hence, Regent street and every part of the metropolis has its house tops bristling with pipes and deformed by cowls in every conceivable and almost inconceivable variety. Now, I have built many chimneys in all possible situations and have found one simple plan everywhere succeeded, the secret being only to construct the throat of the chimney, or the part just above the fireplace, so small that a man or a boy can barely pass through it. Immediately above the chimney should be enlarged to double its width, like a purse, to the extent of about two feet in hight, and then diminished again to the usual proportions. No chimney that I ever constructed thus smoked.—Ibid.

STAKE UP YOUR TREES.

Passing the orchard of an old farmer a few days since, we noticed that many of his young trees were inclined, and the entire orchard stood at an angle of ten degrees or more. It was in a situation where the wind had full sweep, and had not been properly protected. We think on the exposed sides of a young orchard a belt of hemlocks set three and four deep, is the very best method of protection. They can be procured without cost, are very hardy, and as ornamental in appearance as any evergreen. When this is not done, the trees should certainly be staked well up. Set a stout stake from a foot to fourteen inches from the tree, and in the direction from which the wind blows. Provide some suitable material for a band; perhaps straw is as good as anything, as it can be quickly renewed and is cheap. Once get your tree well set and growing firmly in the right direction, and it will soon defend itself against assaults.—*Journal of Ag.*

$150 BEST PIANOS. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE having removed to their new warerooms,

No. 478 BROADWAY,

are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full

7 Octave Rosewood Piano,

containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

$150 CASH,

WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

Rich moulding cases,

$175 to $200,

all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE,
478 Broadway, New York.

June 7-3m.

Bank Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, have formed an association for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount, and deposit, under the provisions of the Act entitled "A supplement to an Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent Banks," approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861, to be called

BLAIR COUNTY BANK.

To be located in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and County of Blair, to consist of a capital of fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all two hundred thousand dollars

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
JOHN G. MILES,
ESSINGTON HAMMOND,
JAMES GARDNER,
R. R. BRYAN.

Hollidaysburg, July 12, 1862—6m.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT,
ROUND, AND
BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28

$40 WAGES PAID $100

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.

Address C. RUGGLES,
June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used It is One Dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere than at the old office, No. 3 Division street, New York city. Book for 10 three cent stamps. 200 pages full of pictures. 1-34

☞ **To Consumptives.**—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV ED. A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
May 24-2m. New York.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquir of the Editor. Feb. 21, 1862-tf

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

Friends & Relatives

OF THE

Brave Soldiers and Sailors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

ALL who have friends and relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need,

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentary and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however disranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores and Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

1—25

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

A CARD TO YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please call on or address, (with return postage,)

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist,
May 24-2m] 261 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES

ARE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,

AND

Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use Dr. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use Dr. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get Dr. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get Dr. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address

WM. B. HURD & CO, New York.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

BALLOON VIEW OF

JERUSALEM,

Covering a surface of

FORTY-FIVE SQUARE FEET OF CANVAS,

Elegantly Lithographed

AND COLORED.

Particularly adapted to the

SUNDAY-SCHOOL, the

LECTURE-ROOM, the

STUDY, or the

LIBRARY.

ALSO,

Professor Hart's

NEW BOOK,

MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN.

Published and for sale by

J. C. GARRIGUES & CO.,

148 South 4th st., Philada., Pa.

A CHOICE COLLECTION

of the best and most interesting books for Sabbath-schools and Families that has ever been published.

We are prepared to furnish at publishers' prices any of the books of the different Societies of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and to make up *Select Libraries* of the *very best* after a careful examination of a large number from which our selections are made; thus enabling those at a distance to get good books at much less trouble and expense than if they were to send to the different cities to make their purchases.

We shall be very glad to supply Superintendents, Teachers, and all friends who are interested in the Sunday-school cause, with a new Descriptive Catalogue of some of the latest and best books published. The Catalogue will be sent free on application.

Address,

J. C. GARRIGUES & CO.,
Publishers and Booksellers,
1—33—49] 148 South 4th st., Phila., Pa.

A. J. WOLFE,

CABINET-MAKER

AND UNDERTAKER,

Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.

October 25, 1861.

S. ROYER HAMILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, near the Court House, in the room recently occupied by Jos. Kemp, Esq. June 7, 1862—tf.

THE HOUSEKEEPERS'

NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, N. Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. Kollock, Chemist,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 28, 1862-1y.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-25

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN.

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

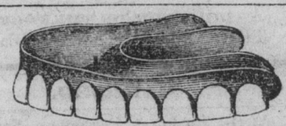
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.



TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg. Nov. 15. 1861.

DR. J. J. LEVI,

of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them

May 3-1—28.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.
Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

BOOTS and SHOES, Manufactured and Repaired by

J. M. ALBRIGHT,
Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.
Oct. 23 '61-tf

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H KEATLEY
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

J. M. COOPER. S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

JAS. M. COOPER & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS OF PORTER, MILLIKEN AND CO.)

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous Coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov 1, 1861.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills Call on the Editor.

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

List of Post Offices in Blair County.

Post Office.	*Post Master.*
Altoona,	G. W. Patton.
Antestown,	B. F. Bell.
Arch Spring,	I. C. Caldwell.
Bruce,	David Aurandt.
Canoe Creek.	D. W. Brown.
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe.
East Freedom,	John B. Kephart.
El Dorado,	John J. Canan.
Fostoria,	Jos. Kemp.
Frankstown,	A. P. Kephart.
Hollidaysburgh,	James Bingham.
Martinsburgh,	J. G. Herbst.
Newry,	Landon Reeve.
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing.
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers.
Sarah,	Paul Mauk.
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey.
Spang's Mills,	James Spang.
Springfield Furnace,	A. McAllister.
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart.
Tyrone,	Harriet M. Stewart.
Williamsburgh,	W. J. Spencer.
Yellow Springs,	J. M. Kinkead.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary.
Abraham Lincoln, of Ill., President,	$25,000
Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., V. President,	8,000
THE CABINET.	
W. H. Seward, of N. Y., Sec. of State,	8,000
S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Sec. of Treasury,	8,000
C. B. Smith, of Ind., Sec. of Interior,	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Conn., Sec. of Navy,	8,000
Edwin M. Stanton, of Pa., Sec. of War,	8,000
Edward Bates, of Missouri, Att'y Gen.,	8,000
Montg'y Blair, of Md., P. M. General,	8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md., Chief Justice,			6,500
J M Wayne, of Ga., Associate Justice,			6,000
John Catron, of Tenn.,	"	"	6,000
J. A. Campbell, of Ala.,	"	"	6,000
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.,	"	"	6,000
R. . Grier, of Penn.,	"	"	6,000
Nathan Clifford, Me.,	"	"	6,000
Noah M. Swayne of O.,	"	"	6,000

One vacancy,

Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

Hon S S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

COUNTY OFFICERS

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCamant, Sheriff.
H. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
Geo. L. Cowen, Geo. Koon, and James M. Kinkead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good, David Aurandt and Samuel Jones, Directors of Poor.
Edward McGraw, jr, Steward of Poor House.
Maxwell B. Smith, Mercantile Appraiser.
A. M. Lloyd, Robert Messimer, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers, Justices of the Peace.
William Jack, Burgess
Wm. Johnston, David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkle, David Watson, Joseph Baldridge and Joseph Reed, Town Council.
Lewis H. Williams, Clerk to Town Council.
A. S. Landis, Borough Treasurer.
A. Reeder, Weigh Master.
G. W. Russ, Constable.
S. Calvin, J. D. Rea, John Cresswell, Thad. Banks, Samuel Barr, and John L. Hemphill, School Directors.
John Cresswell, Treasurer of School Board.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor. A. G. Curtin, of Centre county.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, W. M. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General, Alex. L. Russell, of Bedford.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, A. Souther, Warren.
State Treasurer, H. D Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W. Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland Co.
Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford Co.

SIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor.
In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

"One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!"

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

THE WHIG

Is published every Saturday morning at one dollar and fifty cents per annum payable in advance; one dollar and seventy-five cents if not paid within six months, and two dollars if not until the termination of the year.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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	One insertion.	Two do.	Three do
6 lines or less.	$0 25	$0 37½	$0 50
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2 squares, (24 lines)	4 00	6 00	10 00
3 squares, (36 lines)	5 00	8 00	12 00
Four squares,	6 00	10 00	14 00
Half a column,	10 00	14 00	20 00
One column,	15 00	22 00	35 00

☞ Over three weeks and less than three months; 25 cts. per square for each insertion.

☞ No reports, resolutions or proceedings of any corporation, society, association, and no communication designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest can be inserted unless paid for as an advertisement.